Began. 26 Decem.
1814. –

Decem.r 26.
1817.

No 1
Lectures upon
Therapeuticks

Gentlemen,

We come now to apply the principles taught in our Physiology & pathology to the Cure or relief of Disease and pain. This is the most important part of a medical education, for all that is taught by Anatomy, the Institutes of Medicine, Chemistry, natural history, and the materia medica are valuable to a physician only as they are applicable to the purposes ~~of palliate~~ that have been mentioned ~~enable them to cure diseases~~. The whole of those branches of Science may be considered as the raw materials of the great fabric of practical medicine in which I include surgery and midwifery as well as the practice of physic. I know it is common with some physicians to appreciate the elementary branches

of a medical education which have been mentioned, at the expense of those which are of a practical nature. As well might they prefer the alphabet to language, or a grammar to a useful book composed by all its rules. A medical education may be compared to an Arch, which rests, not upon a part, but upon the whole of the materials that compose it. A knowledge of all its branches is necessary to constitute a physician, and the physician who attempts to dispense with any one of them, shows that he does not fully comprehend the nature & extent of his profession.

In favor of the elementary

To prefer the elementary Studies of Anatomy Chemistry &c to the practical branches of Medicine that have been mentioned, is to prefer the means to the end — it is like preferring money to the enjoyments & comforts of life which it is the design of money ~~is intended~~ to procure after it is earned, — ~~For like it like preferring the study of the dead languages, to the knowledge they enable to acquire. In all the three instances means are preferred to ends.~~

branches of medicine, above ~~its~~ those which are practical, it ~~is so~~ has been said the former are more certain than the latter. But this is by no means true; ~~for we find as so~~ Look into the treatises upon Anatomy, Chemistry, natural history and materia medica, and you will find as many Controversies ~~as which~~ as upon ~~are the so will find in books upon the~~ and as great a variety and change of ~~practice of physic, surgery & midwifery,~~ opinions as ~~and the same kind of~~ ~~correct Opinions~~ to Old ones, as you will find in books upon the practice of physic ~~of practical Medicine.~~

Nor is it true that Surgery, and Midwifery are more certain ~~than the~~ in their principles than the practice of physic;

V number of its Objects.

They have both had their Controversies as well as medicine, and they both derive much of their certainty & Utility from the principles which regulate the Cure of Diseases.

It has been said by persons who admit the equal degrees of Certainty in medicine & Surgery, that the latter is more useful than former. To this Assertion I object ~~a~~ That the Objects of medicine, are more numerous than ~~the Objects~~ those of Surgery, and of course its Utility ~~is~~ in proportion to the ~~two~~ greater. Look at the reports of Dispensaries and hospitals. Nineteen out of twenty of all the patients who ~~to~~ partake of their Charity, are affected with diseases only, and of the small number who are objects of Surgerical Attention, ~~a~~ greater proportion ~~are~~ are not cured, than of those who are

exclusively the Objects of the Care of the phy=
=sician.

It has been said further, the practice of physic is stationary in its benefits to mankind, and that under all its revo=
=lutions in theories, and modes of practice, a greater proportion of persons who are sick are not cured, than were, cen=
=turies ago. This assertion is contradicted in many Countries & particularly in the United States. In the Conclusion of an inquiry into the Comparative State of Medi=
=cine in Philadelphia between the years 1760 & 1768 and the year 1804 published in the 4th & last Volume of my inquiries

The Deaths in 1770 & 1771 when our city contained but 25,000 inhabitants were between 12 & 13,00. In the year 1812 at which time our city contained about 100,000 inhabitants the deaths were only 1345.!! Other causes have contributed to produce this great diminution of deaths in our city such as the disuse of heavy suppers after plentiful dinners, the disuse of punch at 12 o'clock - the introduction of River water into our city, yet but it is chiefly owing to the improved state of medicine.

you will find a statement of a number of facts taken from the bills of mortality ~~in this city~~, from which it will appear that the proportions of deaths has lessened more than one half in proportion to the population of this city, and chiefly from the new principles and modes of practice which have been introduced into this city ~~within the~~ in the intervals of the ~~two~~ two periods which have been mentioned. The principles embrace, not only the means of curing diseases, but of mitigating and preventing them, and these are a part of ~~therapeutics~~ the science of medicine.

The part of our course which applies principles or theory to the cure and relief of diseases

I am aware that the derivation of the word Therapeutics leads us to contemplate the cure of diseases as the only business of a physician. But this is ~~by far too limited a~~ view of the Objects of Medicine, is far too limited. I shall include in the System of Therapeutics I am about to deliver, ~~to you~~, three things. viz.

1 The Cure of diseases.

2 The relief of such diseases as we cannot cure, and thereby prolonging human life.

~~3 lessening the pains of dying, and thereby lengthening the passage out of life.~~ ~~In embracing this Objects~~ This is an important branch of our Science, and calculated to enhance its Utility to mankind. However painful the acknowledgement may be to the pride of medicine, we are forced to admit, that there many diseases that we cannot cure, but ~~if~~ even these diseases may be so far relieved as to ~~render it~~ prevent death, — to render

and pain,
has been called by the Schoolmen Therapeutick
~~and~~ and ~~the~~ Methodus Medendi ~~that is the~~
in which is included the
Art of curing diseases founded upon a
knowledge of ~~the~~ their causes. It is a necessary
introduction to the lectures upon the practice
of physic. ~~Then~~ a knowledge of its princi=
=ples will save us much trouble & time when
we come to consider the different remedies
which are indicated in the cure of diseas=
=es, and the best time and manner of
applying them. It is alike contrary to
my duty and inclinations to enter into a
detail of the virtues & doses of the different
articles of the materia medica. This you
will receive with more advantage than
I am able to give it from the Professor

life comfortable, and to prolong it to old age, and in some instances to place the System in such a situation as to throw off a disease which ~~we were unable to cure~~ had resisted the power of medicine. The Epilepsy, Asthma, Head ache, pulmonary Congestions - Colic, Hemorrhages - ~~Diarrhoea~~ & the diseases which occur about at the time of the cessation of the menses, all tend to produce death in a short time. ~~by disorganizing vital parts~~ ~~by great pain, or by inducing a fatal debility.~~ By ~~sweeth~~ meeting the paroxysms of these diseases with the loss of blood, or other depleting remedies, or by opiates when attended with pain, and afterwards by tonics, we save the ~~lys~~ parts in which they are seated from disorganization, and ~~the~~ the whole ~~then prevent the~~ System from ~~destruction~~ being worn out by pain, or destroyed ~~for many years,~~ by debility, for many years and thus ~~and~~ favour the escape of the disease, from the changes in the predispositions which take place in the body in the different & successive periods of life. Even aneurisms & Cancers have been kept at bay for many years by medicine, and life rendered tolerable under their dangers & pain. ~~Indeed~~ ~~we are not~~ singular in

(a) keeping patients alive, without curing them, in the chronic diseases that have mentioned. I shall say hereafter ~~we~~ are able to do but little more in ~~case~~ all those acute fevers which are attended with exacerbations or paroxysms and remissions. We prevent ~~the~~ death from those fevers ~~by our medicine until they are finally~~ only by restraining or aiding the powers of nature, until time throws them out of the System.

By ~~Attending to~~ thus circumscribing the limits of the power of medicine in curing diseases, we ~~prevent death in two ways.~~ not only save ~~by palliative remedies, and~~ but we ~~by preventing~~ prevent our patients seeking for a radical cure of their diseases. It is of great consequence ~~to~~ enforce this opinion upon them;

To state to them ~~by stating~~ that their incurable chronic diseases prevent them from such as are acute & that they do not necessarily shorten human life; also to caution them against the use of ~~the use~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ remedies whether from the hands of quacks or regular bred physicians that are intended to cure them. I deliver this remark Gent.n from a good deal of experience & observation. I can look around me and see many old people in this city who were afflicted with obstinate or incurable diseases in early & middle life, who have either recovered from them, or who now feel no inconvenience from them in consequence of their having been the patients of physicians ~~who prescribed only~~ whose prescriptions ~~for~~ were intended only to relieve, & not to cure their diseases. On the other hand I can recollect many persons ~~whose diseases~~ now in their graves, who were conveyed

V In asserting that any disease is incurable, I am aware that I oppose the declarations of Lord Bacon who says "to pronounce a disease incurable is to esta=
=blish ignorance by law". ~~and~~ also the opinion of Dr. Gregory Senr. delivered with great ele=
=gance in his lectures "upon the office and duties of a physician". I admit the force of ~~their~~ the Drs. reasoning, and from the Triumps of medicine in vanquishing many diseases are supposed to be incurable, there is ~~good~~ reason to believe our Science will ~~at~~ in the course of time triumph over diseases which now resist the powers of medicine. all I mean by incurable diseases, is those diseases which we cannot <u>now</u> cure.

prematurely to them, in consequence of their having fallen into the hands of quacks or regular bred physicians who promised to cure their incurable diseases.

The changes I mentioned formerly which take place in the predispositions to diseases in successive periods of life, favour the propriety of our expecting a mitigation or cure of dis=cases from time, and of our employing such remedies only as are calculated to ease pain, & to obviate debility, and thus to prevent the extinction of life.

The 3rd Object included in Therapeutics is, to lessen the pains of dying, and thus to smooth the passage out of life.

From this extended view of the Objects of the practice of medicine you will perceive that there is no situation in which

the connection between ~~the~~ a patient & his physician should be dissolved. They should take other, to use the words of the marriage service, "for better & for, worse, ~~for~~ in sickness and ~~for~~ in health until death do them part."

The principles & modes of practice which I shall deliver in our Therapeutics will ~~this~~ apply alike to all the 3 objects of medicine whether they relate to the cure, or to the mitigation of diseases, or to alleviating the pains or attend the passage out of life. —

It is alike contrary to my inclination and duty to enter into the detail of the virtues and doses of the different articles of the materia medica. ~~This~~ You will receive this detail from the Professor of the materia medica with more advantages than I am give it.

~~of the materia medica~~. I shall barely name the different Classes of medicines, & endeavour to explain as far as ~~I am able~~ ~~it will be useful, and as far as I am~~ ~~able the manner of~~ far as I am able, ~~it~~ ~~will be useful, and as~~ ~~able to do~~ ~~I think~~ ~~fair~~ the manner of their operating, ~~In~~ or in other words, I shall only furnish you with a view of all the tools which I conceive to be necessary for a physician to work with, and endeavour to point out the manner of using them. In so doing, I shall consider disease ~~as~~ in ~~as it~~ its simple, or that state. In the practice of physic I shall beat upon the different forms & states and seats of diseases.

In considering the operation of medicines I shall ~~review~~ apply the history of impression which I delivered in the lectures upon

Remarks upon the forms that ~~an~~ should be observed by a physician in his intercourse with sick people, and afterwards I shall mention ~~the~~ cer=
=tain =

Animal life. All ~~roots~~ remedies are intended to act by ~~exciting~~ increasing or lessening motion and sensation, or by giving them a new direction. Of course – to understand this part of our course, it will be necessary to recollect the laws which govern both, that were enumerated in the lectures upon the nervous system. You will find them of great application to the subject before us.

Before I proceed to consider the different classes of medicines I shall first deliver a few ~~prelim~~ rules for the attainment of a knowledge of ~~diseases~~ ~~remedies~~ ~~upon the treatment of~~ diseases and the subsequent treatment of them. These rules ~~are~~ are intended to produce ~~correct~~ attention to diseases ~~extend~~ extensive and serious ~~views~~ ~~them~~ in all their parts and relations. before we venture into that conflict with them which is to end in their cure, or in their destroying the lives of our patients.

When in the same city we sometimes ~~the difference in the extend~~ observe diseases to assume a different character. Thus the ~~The~~ bilious fevers in Philad.a lose the malignity in proportion as you recede from the shores of the Delaware to the Schuylkill. In the year 1803 we saw the yellow fever in Water Street - an inflam.y remittent between 5th & 6th streets, and mild intermittents ~~but~~ beyond them in the westerner streets and suburbs of the city. This rule should command your first attention

~~[illegible]~~

I consider the Country, the County, the City, and even the Village in which diseases offer themselves. The diseases of Cold & warm climates require very different & often very opposite remedies. Diseases of Climates alternately Cold & warm, require a treatment different from them both. Again - the local circumstances of Countries related as they are to mountains - marshes - Deserts ~~and~~ seas and rivers, when they are removed but a few degrees from each other in point of latitude. ~~It~~ From ~~as a practitioner to this~~ a neglect of it, medicine has been less useful than it would otherwise have been in all ages and Countries. ~~It~~ We have much reason to lament this neglect, in the United

States of America. From our ~~knowledge in medicine being derived chiefly from British books and Universities, we have for more than a Century applied the same remedies to the Care of Airs~~ descent from British An=
and our long & intimate connection with Britain
-cestors, merely all our habits are British.
~~We still Though independant of~~ We still admire
pomp ~~& Pageant~~ loyalty
~~Splendor~~ in Government; ~~and~~ our houses are built
our are fashioned, and our ~~built and~~
Dresses ~~and our Aliments are the same as~~
aliments are cooked in the same manner
as those of the in habitants of Great Britain.
May-more, our very poetical allusions &
common phrases in Conversations are
derived from that Country; hence we
~~has of Philomela singing~~ compare ~~a nightingale~~ fine
music to the notes of the British Nightingale,
and quick motions to "skipping ~~lip~~ like a
lamplighter" though not one in ten thousand
of our Countrymen has ever ~~seen~~ heard the
One, or ~~has~~ seen the Other. Unhappy

& so far influenced by them, as to forget the influence of Climate upon the Diseases of your own Country. "Scribimus, Romæ, & in Aere Romano" says Baglivi in speaking of the ~~[illegible]~~ bad consequences of ~~giving~~ the premature use of the Bark in a fever which he has described. In like manner, consider when you are called to visit a patient, that you are about to exercise your profession not in the temperate Air ~~Climate~~ of Great Britain, but in the ~~& moist Cities of London & Edin.~~ ~~but~~ in warmer, ~~much hotter~~, colder, and drier the ~~alternately hot and cold, and dry~~ Atmosphere of the United States.

would it have been for our country had the influence of British habits been confined only to our houses, Drapes - aliments, and languages. But it has extended much further. It has contaminated the ~~[illegible]~~ practice of physic, and has led us to adopt a greater number of medicines ~~that are~~ than our diseases require, and to prescribe them in doses by far too feeble for the violence that is imposed upon them by the different and peculiar nature of our climate. In setting out in the study and practice of medicine, let the first step ~~you~~ you therefore be accompanied with take ~~to~~ a solemn declaration of your independance of British books and Universities as guides in the treatment of American diseases. I do not mean by this advice, that you should not read ~~and~~ British books, nor visit ~~the latter but~~ British Universities. I wish you to do both, ~~and~~ but never to be

2 The season of the year should never be lost sight of in the treatment of diseases. Heat and Cold, moisture and dryness do have a sensible influence upon them, & require a constant change in our prescriptions. Recollect that when I speak of season in its relation to disease, that I consider ~~consider in this~~ usual ~~forms~~ diseases as protracted until the month of July, & the autumnal, to the month of February.

3 Never lose sight for a moment of the laws of Epidemics delivered in our pathology. I need not repeat them to you. Consider the relation they bear to each other - the power of strong Epidemics in chasing away weaker diseases, or compelling

v ~~and of accommodating our remedies to them~~. The same disease ~~will~~ which one year ~~will~~ yields to bleeding, ~~the~~ the next year will not bear the lancet, but ~~[illegible]~~ yields only to ~~by~~ purging or sweating medicines. ~~Mr~~ ~~Dr Webster~~ Webster in his history of pestilential diseases mentions many remarkable facts of this kind. Dr Haen confirms the truth of the remark.

them to assume some of their symptoms. — The power of a weak ~~Disease~~ Epidemic to chase away a stronger one, when the body has from habit, ceased to feel its stimulus — — the influence of violent epidemics ~~upon~~ in imparting a portion of their force to the diseases which precede & succeed them, — the uniformity of this character when universal — and ~~the~~ their variety when less so — and lastly ~~the~~ the difference ~~and this appears in spread~~ in their force, symptoms & ofspre in successive years. Dr Sydenham has left us an excellent example of the benefits of thus ~~studying~~ studying Epidemics, and of accomm=-ding remedies to their ~~combinations~~ force, combinations, and variety; ~~The~~ By this

V 4 Learn to discriminate an epidemic disease when it conceals itself under the form of such as are of a stationary, or local nature, and to prescribe only for the former. Dr Sydenham has left ~~our~~ two examples of his sagacity in conforming to this rule. When the fever ~~of~~ intermitting which prevailed between the years 1675 and 1680 assumed the form of a Rheumatism, he still pursued it, and cured it with the remedy which he had prescribed in the former disease, and in the Cornia which ~~attended~~ accompanied the intermitting fever ~~in~~ another time, at, he neither ~~pur~~ bled, purged nor blistered, but continued to administer the peruvian bark which removed ~~that~~ alarming disease. —

VI in the force, and succession of diseases must be sought for in the changes which climates undergo, ~~and~~ also in the changes in the diet-manners & degrees of civilization of nations &

will ~~pro~~ perpetuate ~~of~~ practice ~~You shall multiply~~ of your labors, ~~for we shall become~~ by becoming students of physic every year of our lives, but ~~you shall~~ you will increase your usefulness, by becoming more able and successful physicians.

5 Recollect that ~~dis~~ old endemic diseases are frequently succeeded by new ones, and that the same diseases in the lapse of years often change their force, by becoming more and thus more violent, but more frequently, more mild in their characters. ~~The is~~ It would seem as if it belonged to diseases not only to vanquish, but to extinguish each other. ~~This change~~ The leprosy in ~~This change~~ ~~science~~ has been ~~annihilated by~~ of took notice of this in our pathology. An attention to this rule will prevent mis=takes in the treatment of diseases.

agricultural improvements that are made in different countries.

& National predispositions should be studied in pre=
=scribing for diseases. The influence, not only
of Climate, but of diet, dress, intellectual
and moral habits and even amusements
often determine the character & force of
diseases, and the operation of medicines.
In Barbadoes the intermittents are often
attended with a swelling in one of the
legs - and such is the tendency of the
system to that symptom in the natives
of that Island, that they are frequently
attacked with it in foreign Countries.
I have once seen it in a female servant
of a Clergyman's family from Barbadoes.
— The natives of Cold Climates are
the principal Victims of the yellow

V The late Dr Reynolds of this city informed me that the new comers from Ireland who were nearly all his patients required more bleeding in the same diseases than our old, or native citizens.

fever in the West Indies, and often from the physicians of the Islands using the same feeble practice in that disease which they use in its milder grades in the native citizens. An intermittent in a native of Ireland seldom yields to Bark without previous bleeding, if he be affected with it the first year after he arrives in the middle states of America, while the same disease is easily cured by ~~use~~ a few doses of Bark in an old citizen of our Country. V. From an inattention to this national peculiarity of Constitution in an American sea Captain I once saw a dangerous Abscess in the lungs succeed to a simple pleurisy in the City of London, in Consequence of his losing but eight ounces of blood. This

patient was attended by the celebrated Dr. Folkergill. In an Army or Navy composed of men of different nations, and even of men of the same nation, but of different states, this rule is of great importance. During the American Revolutionary War the diseases of the Soldiers from the New=England States were all marked with more or less home=sickness (a passion of the most debilitating nature) and of course depleting remedies were forbidden in them to the extent in which they might otherwise have been used. The diseases of the Soldiers from Virginia were marked with a passion of another kind — it was for Indian corn bread, called by them pone & Johnny cake, and for salted Bacon, the habitual diet of their Country.

~~only influence~~ discases, ~~but~~ the quality
and doses of medicines.

But further, predispositions do not only influence
the National habits ~~should be studied in~~
~~prescribing for~~ diseases, but the ~~their influence~~
~~not only of climate, diet~~ but of diet —
Dress — ~~intellectual and moral habits~~
~~and even the~~ Amusements, ~~often deter-~~
~~-mine the character and force of diseases,~~
~~and the~~ operation of medicines. The
inhabitants of St. Petersburgh & of other
northern Countries bear larger quan-
-tities of ardent Spirits than ~~their~~
fore-fathers nations, without being
intoxicated by them. The Lapланders
laughed at Linnaeus when he cautioned
them against using the poisonous
weed Aconitum in their broths. ~~and~~ The
inhabitants of Egypt acquire strange

purges than the people of Other Countries, and Dr Hunter tells us the Europeans at Calcutta require stronger ~~p~~ medicines of the same Class to move their bowels, than the natives of that part of the East Indies. the same remark applies to tonic medicines. Twice the quantity of Bark is necessary to cure the intermit=-ting fever in the West Indies that is necessary in an European Country. —

7 The forms of governments under which patients live, and the Religion they profess should be known by a physician. Diseases partake of the influ=ence which they both exert upon the mind through the medium of the passions.

8 The rank in life which patients sustain, should be attended to by a physician. The

diseases of high life differ very much from those which occur among the lowest classes of people. This sensibility to the operation of medicines is very different, and particularly to all those which are intended to act through the medium of the mind.

9 Attend carefully to the occupations of sick people before you prescribe for them. They all influence the nature & seats of diseases. They moreover influence their cure. In prescribing exercise for example, it should always be as much opposed as possible to the habits of exercise or labor to which the occupations of such patients have exposed them.

10 The individual predispositions of our

and their combinations & successions
patients should be consulted in all our prescrip-
-tions, ~~and is found not so~~ I shall respect them.
They are the sanguineous - the bilious or hepatic,
nervous - muscular - cephalic - phrenitic - lym-
-phatic and cutaneous. They all require a specific
variety in the remedies necessary to remove
them. It is from neglecting to attend to the
predispositions, that we so often see the same
remedy do good in one case, and do harm in
another under apparently equal circumstances.
Recollect the fable of the wax which upon
observing a brick to be hardened by fire,
threw itself into the fire and was instantly
melted & consumed by it. Dr Burton in his
Anatomy of melancholy has recorded another
fable which more forcibly illustrates the
disadvantage of not attending to individual
predisposition, and to the existing condition of

the System. A Mule loaded with a bag of Salt, and an Ass loaded with a bag of Wool set ~~of~~ out to ford a river together. They both staggered under their respective loads. The Mule at length fell, by which means the water penetrated the bag of Salt, and washed away a considerable part of it into the river. The mule rose, and went on with ease afterwards. The Ass upon beholding his Companion so much lightened and relieved, by his fall, laid himself down in the river. This bag of Wool was penetrated by the Water, which added ~~to so~~ much to its Weight, that he attempted ~~to~~ in Vain to rise, and perished in the stream. — In a Word — as One Mans meat (to use a common saying) is another man's poison, so ~~one~~ the medicine that cures one man,

v

Connected with the predisposition of patients, ~~are prone to~~ are their habitual chronic diseases. ~~They~~ These are always disposed to mix with such as are of an acute nature, and to render more ~~to~~ care and attention necessary to ~~&~~ cure them than simple diseases.

may kill another. This remark upon the difference of predispositions, and the difference which is perceived in the effects of medicines from them is of great application ~~is of great application~~, and should never be lost sight of for a moment by a physician.

11 Many persons have certain peculiarities in their constitutions which are sometimes natural, and sometimes acquired. ~~It extends to diets &c~~ They consist in antipathies to certain articles of diet, and medicines, and to certain odors, lights and sounds, or in such an ~~opposite~~ insensibility to them as not be affected by them, as they affect other people. It is called Idiosyncracy. This peculiarity of constitution should be well known, ~~to a physician~~, and strictly attended to by a physician.

12 The habits of patients with respect to

diet, medicines, acquired appetites ~~should~~ modes of living generally, should be ~~inquired after~~ known by a physician. Vegetable Hops will seldom restore a man reduced by a fever who has been accustomed to eat three meals of animal food in a day, nor will wine be felt by the System of a man who in a typhus fever has been in the habit of drinking a quart or two of strong grog every day of his life. The same remark applies to medicines. Persons who have been in the habit of taking Bark as a tonic for a chronic disease, or as a preventive of fever ~~with~~ cannot be cured by ordinary doses of it of an intermitting fever, still less will common doses of Opium or Tobacco

remove the diseases in which they are usually prescribed by persons who have been in the habit of using them daily as cordials, or to chase away the uneasiness which arises from the absence of sensa=
=tion.

13 ~~To attend to the~~ It will often be useful to inquire into the diseases and habits as to medicines of the ancestors of our patients. I need not repeat to you the diseases which descend in families. By tracing the seeds of them to hereditary pre=
=disposition, we shall be led to use more force, or more perseverance in the use of our remedies, and to guard more carefully against their recurrence. Always remember in this retrospect to look beyond the 2nd generation. Gout and madness sometimes ~~pass~~ pass by the 2nd and appear in the 3rd generation. Dr.

v Dr Cairis family

Blackmore compares the Gout from this peculiarity to a river in Africa which rises in one kingdom, disappears in ~~its~~ an adjoining one, and appears in full force in a third. D'Foil & mid formerly mentions the gout in Greenland passing thro' two, and appearing in a 4th generation.

14 Nor should what I formerly called "filial ~~family~~ diseases" be overlooked in examining sick people. ~~Where a disease has~~ Consumption - Dropsy - Epilepsy - ~~the~~ ~~loss~~ deafness - ~~blindn~~ weak eyes, often affect the whole or a part of a family ~~in~~ of children in whose parents ~~had~~ no sign of those diseases had ever appeared. By knowing when this is the case, we shall be led to watch for ~~meet~~ the first symptoms of those diseases, and to meet these with the most powerful medicines, ~~&c~~ we shall direct a change to

be made in the diet - Dress, or place of residence of our patients. ~~for as they cannot be conta=~~ ~~=gious we shall they must depend upon some~~ ~~breaks~~ ~~It has been supposed they ap~~

15 The habitual acute diseases of sick people should be inquired into by a physician, - also their habitual remedies. These inquiries will save a physician much trouble, for certain ~~diseases remedies~~ diseases yield to remedies in some people which have no ef=~~fect~~ in like circumstances upon others. ~~people~~. This rule applies in a particular manner to bloodletting. If ~~the~~ a diseased system has been often relieved by it, it will call for it in all its ~~predisposition~~ indispositions attended with fulness, and it will sometimes refuse to yield to any other mode of depletion.

16 Attend to the ages of ~~your pati~~ sick people. Every age has its peculiar ~~diseases~~ predispos==tions and diseases. Age likewise influences

V I shall say hereafter that ~~the~~ children sometimes recover with symptoms that are almost ~~also~~ uniformly fatal in grown people.

choice - the dose - the, and the Fruits
the ~~dose and~~ operation of many medicines.
- We purge infants & children with more safety
& advantage than adults. Blisters ~~by~~ behind
the ears & to the head do more service in their
cephalic diseases than in any subsequent
stage of life. They require more bleeding and they
bear larger doses of Calomel
under dentition than grown people, ~~the~~
~~Dentition~~ The Convulsions in their systems ~~are~~
by ~~to~~ all their diseases are all more or less
influenced by the pain and irritation of their
gums in cutting their teeth, and by worms in the
~~and bowels~~ the
Alimentary Canal. —
pulmonary Consumption & Epilepsy are
often cured under puberty. Diseases of the
lungs are most dangerous about the time
the body acquires its full growth. ~~Diseases of the~~ Cancers
~~brain~~ are most common about the time
when the arterial & venous strife for
precominence in their quantity of blood

cases, and all diseases of the brain are most dangerous in the evening of life.

17 The difference of sex has an influence upon diseases. A physician therefore in prescribing for the same disease ~~thus~~ in both sexes, should always recollect how much it is altered in its force and symptoms by menstruation, pregnancy & the ~~cap~~ commotions which take place in the system at the time of the cessation of the menses.

18 There are certain diseases both of the body and mind which are induced by causes that are seldom made known to a physician. These are intemperance in eating, the intemperate use of tobacco, secret drinking, love, vexation, mortified pride - envy, debt & guilt. These must be sought for, from the neighbours, or from the friends, or the enemies of the patients. When these causes are unknown, the diseases they produce are

seldom cured, but when known, they are often cured by attacking them by the combined powers of medicine, Reason & Religion. ~~Recollect the under this head that intemperance is a relative term~~ Recollect ~~that~~ that the two first causes I have mentioned viz: ~~Intemperance~~ in eating & in drinking ~~are~~ is of a relative nature, and that very different ideas are affixed to the same degrees of it in many people. ~~The~~ ~~Frederick~~ the 2nd of Prussia after eating an ox pye at 12 o'clock by way of a relish, and several pounds of gross aliment at dinner ~~told~~ during his last sickness told Dr Zimmer-man ~~who~~ that he "ate no more than was necessary to keep soul and body together." I once ~~attended~~ visited a Mr Da—n from Barbadoes in the Gout. At my first visit to him I inquired what his habits were as to drinking. "— very temperate — very temperate" said he.

"~~I~~ Explain what you mean by your temperance" said J. — "Why said my patient I never ~~to~~ drink ~~2~~ more than a bottle of Wine a day when I dine at home" — "and how much said J do you drink when you dine in company" — "never more than three bottles", "and how often do you dine ~~out~~ in company" said J — "Why never oftener than once or twice a week!" J attempted ~~to~~ in vain to convince him of the consequences of this expensive error in his ideas of ~~indeg~~ intemperance. He ~~did~~ staggered to a ship which carried him from one city to Barbadoes, where he soon after died a martyr to his disease. —

19 Never lose sight of the remote & exciting causes of diseases. This will be necessary in order when practicable to remove them, It will be useful likewise in enabling you to form a correct judgement of the force, or duration of a disease, for the

longer a remote cause has acted, and the more violent the exciting cause has been the worse will be the disease: It will be proper to look beyond the day, the week, and even the month before a patient is confined, ~~or sick~~ for the knowledge of the remote cause of his disease. The debility induced by fatigue & by cold, ~~by a fall~~ has sometimes existed for months before it has been roused into disease by an exciting cause. Undigested aliment has produced dyspepsia five months after it has been received into the stomach. Strokes and falls have brought on diseases years after they have been received, and the excesses of youth in drinking and venery often appear in the gout, dropsies and melancholy in old age. While I thus advise you to ~~in~~ seek for the remote cause of diseases in order to cure

them, by removing it, ~~I would~~ it will be necessary to add, that a cure does not always follow the abstraction of its remote cause, ~~It is not therefore true~~ according to the words of Celsus "Sublata Causa, tollitur Effectus". We see this in many cases. Death has often followed the discharge of the worms which produced it. ~~Tetanus~~ A fatal tetanus has often succeeded the extraction of the splinter or the nail that induced it - ~~and~~ Epilepsy in many hundred instances has continued long after its some of its remote causes have been removed - and we daily see pleurisies and yellow fevers run their course into life ~~and~~ death after patients have been ~~car~~ placed beyond the influence of the cold, or miasmata which were their remote causes. -

~~Paralysis has~~ Remember debility ~~is the universal predisposing cause of all general~~

Having mentioned the principal objects of attention in discussing the nature & causes of diseases, I shall now deliver a few general remarks upon the modes of curing them. And here several questions ~~occur~~ which must be answered, before we proceed to enter more minutely into the subject before us.

Are there any incurable diseases? Lord Bacon says there are not, and in this opinion he has been followed by the late Dr Gregory in his excellent introductory lectures to his course of lectures upon ~~of~~ the practice of physic. Diseases are said to be incurable, because we do not know how to cure them - but from the success which has attended the labors of physicians in discovering remedies for diseases that were once deemed incurable, there can be no doubt ~~no~~ there are remedies in store in the womb of time for all diseases that now elude the powers of

medicine. ~~There was a time when~~ The Venereal Disease, was ~~was~~ once as certainly and ~~universally~~ more universally fatal, than Cancers before Mercury was found out to be its Antidote. ~~The same thing may be said~~ It is equally true of many other diseases, which ~~are a~~ ~~were fatal~~ were once generally mortal, are now ~~generally~~ cured. To pronounce any disease therefore ultimately incurable is, to use the words of Lord Bacon to "establish ignorance by law". and what is more to call in question the goodness of the Supreme Being who seems to have delighted in stimulating human ingenuity and industry by communicating his blessings to the world only in a gradual manner. After these remarks I need hardly add that it is our duty ~~to undertake~~ never to decline the Care of patients in diseases that are said to be incurable. I know

that Hippocrates & ~~Celsus~~ Celsus give contrary advice. ~~But this last give as a reason for it that when the patient~~ The latter dissuades even from ~~they even~~ undertaking the Cure of doubtful Cases, ~~But this advice is~~ ~~gives as a reason for it~~, lest their fatal issue should injure a physicians reputation. This advice partakes of pagan selfishness, and should not be followed in a Country whose Religion directs us to prefer the safety & interest of Other people to our Own. Had this practice Obtained in former years, there would have been no diminution this day in the number of incurable diseases. In prescribing for diseases of a doubtful issue, the physician should always inform a patient or his friends, of the uncertainty ~~of~~ of his prescriptions, or he may imitate the practice of Dr Cullen in the situation that

V I have said there are some diseases which we cannot cure. I now ask 1:

has been mentioned. He was called to a patient apparently in the last stage of an acute disease. He ~~felt~~ thought the loss of a few Ounces of blood might possibly save his life, but instead of prescribing it, he prevailed upon a Clergyman who came to see him to advise it, and then left him as if despairing of his recovery. He was bled & soon afterwards recovered, to the great honor of Dr Cullen to whom the Clergy=man gave the Credit ~~of the Cure~~. ~~Impro~~

IV Are there are any diseases which are curable, but which it is unsafe or improper to cure? I answer, - there are. It will be impossible to name them all. I shall barely ~~[illegible]~~ mention a number of them. A physician who knows the principles of his profession will know when & how far to extend them to this inquiry. —

1 It is always Dangerous to cure eruptions upon the head, or behind the ears of Children without substituting a Diarrhea in their room.

2 The bleeding piles should not be cured ~~when~~ in old people, nor in persons subject to a disease in the head, ~~nor should be~~ nor in persons in whom ~~it~~ they have occurred after the long continuance of any other disease. ~~It~~ Even ~~in~~ where ~~the~~ none of those circumstances take place, they should not be cured without substituting a vicarious discharge of some other kind from the body. ~~It~~ In sickly seacoast countries it will be safest not to check them in any persons. Dr Chisholm says it was always unsafe to cure them in the sickly Island of Minorca.

3 An intermitting fever should not be

Vertigo - headach
cured when it succeeds palsy, or madness.
It diffuses a heat & suffocating disease throughout
the whole system, ~~is so~~ and converts a
dangerous into a safe disease. The late Dr
The Bond was so much convinced of the
truth of this remark that he used to send
remedies to a Swamp in Gloucestershire
in order to infect them with the intermitting
fever.
4 The Gout should be cherished in the limbs
when it succeeds melancholy, madness, or
painful stomach & bowel complaints.
5 The Rheumatism should not be cured
when it relieves pulmonary consumption.
or succeeds to madness. The daughter of Dr
Darwin of Edin^r has been twice deranged
in consequence of her being cured of a
rheumatic pain in her head. Her mania

yielded only to a return of that pain.

6 Fettes & chronic sores in old people should be approached with a trembling hand by a physician. They are often the means of prolonging life. I have twice known death to be induced by the healing of an old sore upon the leg in old people. Dr Darwin mentions an instance of palsy - and another of Epilepsy from the cure of that disease in the face which is known by the name of Gutta rosea. —

7 An old & chronic Cough should be tolerated in the close of life. Death was once induced in this city by curing it. The system ~~from~~ ~~habit~~ requires the pumps of Coughing to discharge the mucus which accumulates in the bronchia from weakness & habit in these cases.

8 the Ascites should ~~not~~ be relieved (for

it is rarely cured by tapping with great caution when it is of long continuance. From the torpor induced by the presence of the water, the lymphatics are often incapable of acting when relieved by tapping. — Under these circumstances, the distention of the abdomen sometimes becomes a necessary stimulus of life. I think I have seen death induced in persons by tapping who had carried water in the abdomen without much inconvenience for many months, and who might probably have lived several years longer in the same condition of thirst & stiffness. Besides there are cases upon record in which the lymphatics have been awakened to perform their actions by accidents and time, & in which a ruptured ~~lym~~ & leaking lymphatic has been so perfectly healed, as to cease to pour any more of the lymph into the cavity of the abdomen.

9 An habitual discharge of sweat from the feet should not be checked too suddenly. Dr Dorr relates a case in which the suppression of this discharge was followed by Dyspepsia, and the loss of four teeth.

10 a Diarrhoea should be restrained cautiously when it follows head ache, madness, or Colic.

11 a Gonorrhoea benigna should not be checked when it relieves other diseases. It cures Intermittents in North Carolina. It suspended the pulmonary Consumption in a certain Capt Smith a patient of mine for several years, and it relieved a bleeding at the nose, a vomiting and a diarrhoea in a Richard Mukins in the Penns: a hospital in the month of Decem: a 1807. This spontaneous discharge from the Urethra was accompanied with a phymosis. — Upon its stoppage, of ~~his~~ the above symptoms returned & he soon afterwards died. —

V Dr Sydenham speaks of the pain of the Gout preventing the extinction of life in some ~~pa~~ instances.

~~Dr~~ Even the pain of a Cold foot in one instance that came under my notice ~~to~~ has prevented a succession of Colds or Catarrhs during a whole winter.

12 The Itch should not be cured where it affects persons labouring under the Hippo-condriasis, nor where it relieves any other disease, until the predisposition to that disease be removed.

13 There are certain pains with but little disease that become necessary from habit to the preservation of life. Of this Dr Darwin relates a remarkable instance in a Lady who died of a chronic disease in consequence of the extraction of some teeth from which she had been in the habit of suffering constant pain for several years. ~~Happily the cases are but few in which the chronic~~ life is supported ~~by this doubtful remedy~~. Now & then these pains come in to our aid in the close of chronic diseases, ~~in which~~ but happily the cases are few in which life is supported by this remedy.

In all the diseases that have been

It was founded originally upon a belief ~~of~~ every disease depending upon a peculiar and specific morbid matter, to which the specific medicine was an antidote. This error did not die with the rejection of morbific matter as the cause of all diseases from our systems of pathology. It ~~has been exploded~~ still exists in that system of pathology which admits of as many specific actions as there are diseases — upon each of which medicines are supposed to act specifically so as to destroy them. ~~Belief in matter~~ It belongs exclusively to a belief in the unity of disease to cut the sinews of this error, and to establish as a fact that =

named, time, nature, accidents, change of place — or rank, or occupation and an alteration in the predispositions, often performs cures where they have been prudently left to themselves by a physician.

Q. Are there any such things as specific medicines? — By specific medicines, I mean such articles of the materia medica as ~~by~~ cure diseases by entering ~~entering~~ into mixture with their causes or destroy the actions upon which they depend. A belief in specific medicines was held by Dr Sydenham by Mr Boyle, and by many of the ~~distingue~~ distinguished men who lived in this day. ~~but positive ignorance and obstinacy have proved that~~ Diseases are cured in a mechanical manner, that is by the addition or

abstraction from the powers that move the fibres of the human body. There are however a few exceptions to this general remark, as far as it applies to morbid matters. Mercury acts as a specific in curing the venereal disease, ~~that is~~, it destroys its virus by mixing with it. Several of the diseases of the bowels & skin are cured in the same way as I shall say hereafter. You are to distinguish here between specific medicines, & specific stimuli. ~~The~~ I shall admit the latter in a subsequent lecture. They are such articles of the materia medica as act upon one part of the body more than an other, but even here they exercise no specific effects. They act in a mechanical manner

V Obvious, ~~[illegible]~~ is ~~[illegible]~~ a Sp one ~~than a~~ the ~~least~~ last which admits of a Specific remedy for every disease ~~upon~~ founded upon a Supposition of every Disease depending upon a Specific action in the Solids of the body. A belief in a panacea, supposes a Vanity in the ~~cause~~ of diseases, and in this respect is an approach to truth, but it is strongly opposed to truth in ~~requiring~~ supposes all diseases to be the same in this Zone, Seat, and Duration, all of which require ~~a Variety of Med~~ a ~~medicines~~ more than one medicine.

simply ~~by~~ stimulating those parts of the body. It is truly agreeable thus to lessen the mys=
=teries of our Science, and to reduce the operations of medicines in curing diseases ~~to~~ upon the body, to a level with the stimuli ~~in diseases~~ which produce the healthy actions of Animal life. —

After rejecting specific medicines for ~~each~~ individual diseases I need hardly ask

3dly Does there exist a Panacea, or a single medicine that will cure all diseases? Such a remedy has been supposed to exist, and great labor has been ~~labors~~ wasted in attempts to discover it. ~~The a belief in such a medicine presupposes all diseases to be the same in force, seat, & duration. Nor nothing but a Dissatell can be expected to cure diseases under such circumstances.~~ This error though ~~an~~